Stories of the Principal Defendants What the Defense Claims to Have Proven-Arguments of the Lawyers.

THE ANARCHISTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.-Three of the Anarchis prisoners, Schwab, Spies and Parsons, were placed on the witness-stand yester Schwab was examined by Mr. Foster as to his whereabouts the night of the Hav market slaughter, and denied in whole and in detail the statements concerning him sworn to by the witnesses Thompson and Gilmer, and corroborated the story of his travels to Deering and his speech-making there as told by the various witnesses examined in his behalf. He refused to say whether or not be was an Anarchist.

Spies was the next witness. He gave an Spies was the next witness. He gave an account of the McCormick meeting and his part therein. The person who called for the raid on the McCormick hands stood over a hundred feet from him and spoke in a tongue he did not then understand. His blood "boiled" when he saw the police firing on the women and children. Somebody told him two people were killed and about twentw wounded. He at once came home and wrote the "Revenge" circular, hending it "Workmen. To Arms!" He read in the five o'clock paper that five or six were killed, and then he changed the "two" in the circular to "six." He detailed his experience at the Haymarket meeting and denied in full the stories of Witnesses Thompson and Gilmer as to his (Spies) having lighted the bomb. He had had four bombs at the Arbeiter-Zeitung office; one man left two and another man left two. He didn't know either of the men. In talking with the reporter, Wilkinson he had explained street warfare with dynamite to the reporter, using Market square and the tunnel in his illustrations. The word "Ruhe" was inserted with a batch of general announcements on the request of somebody unknowe. Balthasar Rau teld him about three o'clock, May 4, that if the word "Ruhe" was in that afternoon's issue of the paper it was a signal for the armed section to be ready to defend the people "in caso the police precipitated a riot." The dynamite in his drawer he had bought for experiments, and he also kept it to supply the reporters with sensations account of the McCormick meeting and "In case the police precipitated a riot." The dynamite in his drawer he had bought for experiments, and he also kept it to supply the reporters with sensations when they called on him. He knew nothing of the big parcel of dynamite found in the office. He "always carried a revolver," but happened not to have one with him the night of the riot. On cross-examination witness inid that he had other objects than that of curiosity in his experiments with the dynamite, but did not stat; what they were. Spies acknowledged that he wrote the "Revenge" circular to induce the people to arm themselves and resist the police. The climax in the cross-examination came when ligham handed Spies a letter and asked him if he had replied to it. The letter was from Herr Most to "Dear Spies" and related to the proposed shipment of twenty to twenty-five pounds of "medicine" (dynamite; to the scene of the labor troubles then going on in Hocking valley. Spies admitted having received the letter but could not remember that he had replied to it.

Parsons next testified, and said that

but could not remember that he had replied to it.

Parsons next testified, and said that after his remarks at the Haymarket meeting he went to Zepf's Hall, and was at the latter place when the bomb exploded. At the request of counsel he gave in substance his speech made at the Haymarket. He spoke for a long time, and his gesticulation and elecution were calculated to give the impression that he was really addressing an angligace. speke for a long time, and his gesticulation and elecution were calculated to give the impression that
he was really addressing an audience. He
told his audience, in the course of his remarks, that the Chicago Times had advocated throwing hand-grenades at striking
seamen, that the Tribine advocated giving strychinia for tramps, and that Tom
Scott advocated using rifles upon the railroad strikers. He urged them to defend
themselves by the use of arms and
dynamite, He said that he advocated
the use of dynamite by working-men as a
defense against those unlawfully attacking them. When he used the words, "To
Arms," he meant that working men should
provide themselves with arms with which
to defend themselves against force, if
necessary.

In cross-examination he practically adadvocating dynamite-he advocated any thing "necessary to success." Both he and Spies declared themselves An-

Both he and Spies declared themselves Anarchists without hesitation or equivocation.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—The defense called to the witness stand yesterday H. L. Gilmer. He was asked if he had not, in an interview with W. A. Graham, a reporter, on May 5 said that the man who threw the bomb lit it himself. Witness replied in the negative, Graham was then called and said that Gilmer did tell him in the interview referred to, that the bomb was lighted by the person threwing it; that that person nad his back turned towards him (Gilmer), but he thought he would know him if he saw him again. The defense then rested its case, and evidence in rebuttal was taken. This consisted mainly in the testimony of witnessess who knew Gilmer. Ex-United States District Attorney Richard S. Tuthill, of this city, was among those testifying to Gilmer's good character.

Samuel Merrill, pressient of the Citizens' National Bank of Des Moines, Ia., had been a resident of that city seventeen years. He had been Governor of the Hawkeye State. He said that Gilmer's reputation for truth and veracity was good. Cross-examined, the witness said he had

Hawkeye State. He said that Gilmer's reputation for truth and veracity was good.
Cross-examined, the witness said he had
known Gilmer fiveor six vears. He had employed Gilmer as a painter. Gilmer had no
account at the bank and witness never met
him socially. He never heard any one
say that Gilmer was trathful or untruthful. The witness was not at the Palmer
House May 4. He did not know that he
was expected there at that time. He had
not notified Mr. Gilmer that he would be
at the Palmer House May 4.

A number of policemen were next called
to prove that no revolvers were displayed
by them before the explosion of the bomb
at the Haymarket meeting.
Inspector Bonfield swore that he never
said to Simonson, a witness for the de-

Inspector Bonfield swore that he never said to Simonson, a witness for the defense, that if he could get together 3,000 Socialists, without their women and children, he would fix them. The State then announced the close of their case. The arguments will begin at once.

The three colef points claimed to have been made by the defense in their seven days' testimony were as follows:

1. That Gilmer was a falsifler.

2. That Fielden did not shoot at the police.

lice.
3. That Schnsubelt was not the person

a. That Freiden did not shoot at the person who threw the bomb.

Chicago, Ang. 12.—Mr. Walker's speech in the Anarchists' trial yesterday made it evident that while the prosecution will insist that the witness Glimer told the truth about the throwing of the bomb by Schnaubelt and the lighting of the fuse by Spies, they will claim that even though Glimer's testimony and that of Thompson's should not be taken into account there is ample evidence to show that the defendants are guilty of the erime as charged in the indictment. Having made a comprehensive statement as to the law in the case, and having quoted freely to sustain the claim that when a number of the sustain that they completely determined on, the advise others to do so, the time and preached the shown from the writings and speeches of the principal defendants that they had organized a conspiracy of murder in this ety, and that they counseled and preached the overthrow of the existing social system by force. He pointed out with great effect that the defense had made no effort to disprove this charge of general conspiracy as last down in the opening speech of the State's Attorney. On the contrary, Mr. Salomon's opening speech of the State's Attorney. On the contrary, Mr. Salomon's opening speech of the State's Attorney. On the contrary, Mr. Salomon's opening speech of the State's Attorney. On the contrary, Mr. Salomon's opening speech of the State's Attorney. On the contrary, Mr. Salomon's opening speech for the defense was a virtual plea of guilty on this general conspiracy of the stit of May. The appeals of Parsons and Felden to the working-men to arm termselves were skillfully used in support of Mr. Walker had been contracted from the defendants witnesses, to prove an organized conspiracy of the stit of May. The appeals of Parsons and Felden to the working-men to arm termselves were skillfully used in support of Mr. Walker had the convenient of the silver dollars, was unanimous-light of the stit of May. The appeals of Parsons and Felden to the working

who organized the massacro of the Hay-market square; connected Lings, Engle and Fischer with the arch-Anarchists; and ridiculed the efforts of the defense to prove

and Fischer with the arch-Anarchists; and ridiculed the efforts of the defense to prove alibis.

Mr. Zeisler's speech, following that of Mr Walker, showed that the defense, as was anticinated, relies on convincing one or more of the jurors that Gilmer's story about Schnaubelt's throwing the bomb is untrue. He characterized the police as a body of cowardly knaves, and denounced Gilmer as a professional tramp and a constitutional liar. Mr. Zeisler maintained that unless the identity of the principal in the murder of Officer Degan was established the prisoners could not be held as accessories. It should be shown that the person who threw the bomb was a member of the conspiracy to which the prisoners belonged in order to connect the latter with the murders. He donied that there was a general conspiracy to bring about a social revolution. The advocacy of force was open and public, it was permitted by the municipal authorities, therefore it must have been harmless. No time was fixed for the revolution to occur. The social revolution was to come, but no one could fix the date—the time was as indefinite to the propagandists of Socialism as the coming of the Messiah was to the Jews.

Referring to the testimony as to Spies' utterances at Grand Rapids. Mich., and his interview with Reporter Wilkinson respecting the inauguration of the social revolution on May 1, Mr. Zeisler endeavored to show that Spies was jesting about these things, and that he reinterrances at Grand Rapids, Mich. and his interview with Reporter Wilkinson respecting the inauguration of the social ravolution on May I, Mr. Zeisler endeavored to show that Spies was jesting about these things, and that he referred to some indefinite revolution which time would bring about. The advice given by Spies, Parsons and Fielden to workingmen to arm themselves meant nothing but that they should organize and stand together, and Fielden's speech in which he urgod his hearers to visit several leading business houses and help themselves only meant that the system was unjust which allowed so unequal a distribution of property. These men were talking to men who were ignorant of the aims of Socialism, and these unterances were used merely as logical deductions to illustrate the problems as a teacher would use illustrations to explain intricate problems to his scholars.

After referring to the meeting at 54 Lake street on the night before the tragedy, at which the alleged conspiracy was concocted, Mr. Zeisler said that Waller, who was the arch-conspirator, having been chairman of that meeting, told much in his evidence for the prosecution that was untrue. His testimony was for the greater part manufactured, and he received paymut therefor in cold cash from Captain Schaack.

Court adjourned at five o'clock, and Mr. Zeisler will linish his address to-day.

Chicago, Aug. 14.—Mr. Zeisler concluded his argument for the defense in the Anarchists trial yesterday morning with a bitter denunciation of the police and the witness Gilmer, and an appeal to any member of the jury who might have a reasonable doubt, to hold out until doomsday rather than convict, and not to be starved into an agreement on a verdict.

Mr. Ingham followed for the prosecution in the afternoon. Dwelling first on the evidence as a whole, he showed that each proven fact was not as a link in a chain of guilt but as the strand of a cable which spanned the whole tide of criminality. The theory of the State was that for two or more years there had ex

history, and ingeniously wasving into his narrative every important fact of the testimony.

He dwelt on the fact that in the so-called "American group" there were not more than a score of Americans, and more than half of these were women and cranks, while the only dangerous members were Parsons and Fielden. The bulk of the Anarchists were the offscourings of Continental Europe, who, though not yet citizens of this country—many of them, as in the case of Lingg, not being residents here for more than a twelvementh—sought to subvert social order and establish the rule of a miserable handful of foreign Anarchists by means of dynamate instead of the rule of the majority. He compared Spies' writings during the first days of May with those of the Commune that flooded Paris with gore and substituted for the Virgin Mother a brazen prostitute who personated the Goddess of Liberty.

Mr. Ingham traced the development of the Haymarket conspiracy, and made a strong argument to prove its careful planning, the utilization of the inbor difficulties by Spies, the summoning of the attack, the careful selection of the place for slaughter, the incitements to violence by Spies and his confederates Parsons and Fielden, and the subordinate but important parts which Engel, Lingg, Fischer and Schwab played in arranging the plan of attack and in providing the materials therefor. Mr. Ingham had not concluded when the court adjourned.

journed.

THE BANKERS.

The Bankers' Association Holds Its Annual Convention at Boston.

Boston, Aug. 12.-The annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order at ten o'clock a. m. yesterday, with more than a usually full attendance of delegates. Rev. Phillips Brooks opened the proceedings with prayer, after which President Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, delivered his opening T. W. Hart, of this city, delivered an ad

dress of welcome, after which the president read a letter from ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch urging a pension of silver coinngs, the discontinuance of the issue of notes under five dol-lars, and the recoinage of a past of the dolhars now in the treasury into fractional pieces. Mr. Horton, of Ohio, said that a concurrent restoration of silver to its for-mer prestige was necessary to the preservation of our degree of civilization. He also introduced a set of resolutions in support of this proposition, and gave his ex-

perience as a delegate to the monetary conference at Paris.

Bosron, Aug. 13.—The second day's ses-sion of the annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order at ten o'clock by President Gage. The committee on nomina-tions reported a list of officers, headed by Logan C. Murray, of New York, for presi-dent, all of whom were elected. Immedi-ntely after the election of the officers President Gage made a brief address and called the new president to the chair. President Murray addressed the convention briefly. Judge Lowell, of Massachusetts, read a

PREPARING WHEAT LAND

Work That Should Begin Early and Be Exceptionally Thorough.

Regin plowing for wheat at the earlist post-harvest moment. This will prevent a growth of weeds; and you will gain the aid of the rain, sun and air in pulverizing and packing the ground. Pass, each evening, with a heavy roller, over what has been plowed during the day. As the ground is dry, here is no danger of its packing too solid if this is done. Rolling will crush the clods before they have hardened; it will also prevent the drying out of the ground. It is a great mistake not to follow close after the plow with the roller; the clods harden and he ground becomes so dry that part of the wheat will not germinate. the ground to lie until shortly before you desire to sow. Then harrow and roll until the ground is fine and solid. Apply the barn-yard manure just before this, that stirring the ground may mix it through the soil. The seed bed for wheat can not be made too fine, nor too solid if fine. No crop is benefited more than wheat by underdraining. is "spewed out" by the freezing of the water in the ground. Dry earth does not freeze; no degree of cold will cause it to expand. But water expands; hence, when the water in the ground freezes it hoists the surface up and the wheat plants with it. The wet ground, being heavier than the roots of the wheat, settles down in the spring, leaving the roots exposed. Underdraining largely lessens this, because it removes all surplus water from he ground. Plants really require very little moisture about their roots. Just that amount which will imperceptibly liffuse itself through the earth, is More suffocates the plant. Under-draining reduces the water in the soil to, or maintains it at, the proper amount; ence, underdraining is the most effective means against winter-killing. Making the seed bed very fine and solid has much the same effect. There is no surplus of water; and the water is diffused hrough the ground. It is known that wheat, on compact ground, is not spewed out as is wheat on loose ground. This is sometimes accounted for by the greater resistance which compact ground would offer to the frost, and also the greater tenacity with which it would embrace the roots. But ground can not be so compacted as to resist the expansive force of freezing water. The reason is that there is less water to ex-pand. Besides, the grain germinates most readily in compact soil, and the plant is more thrifty in fine ground; hence, plants in such a seed bed have more vigor to endure the winter. The work on the seed bed for wheat should begin early and be thorough. - American Agriculturist.

PLANT DESTROYERS.

the Damage Done by Weeds in Times of

We are all aware of the fact that weeds and grass consume the food which should be devoted to the growing crop, but even when the land is very rich, and he soil contains enough for both the crop and the weeds, the former soon succumbs while the other flourishes. This is because the soil can not provide sufficient moisture for two crops at the same time. Every plant that grows takes up a certain proportion of moist-ure, which is pumped into the stalks and leaves, and the larger the growth, and more numerous the plants, the more moisture required. Nor do all pump with the same rapidity, or with the same quantity. A strong, vigorous weed, with roots running in every direction, will seize on all moisture within its reach, to the detriment of plant within the compass struggle for moisture is more than they can endure, while the weeds, having crushed out opposition, usurp the ground and grow vigorously. Now, ground and grow vigorously. Now, the farmer who wishes to economize in time of drought, must allow no moisture to be wasted on weeds. Nothing should grow where a plant is desired but the plant itself. Very often there is not enough moisture for a single plant, and the presence of two lessens the chances of both. Weeds, therefore, do not always destroy plants by robbing them of food, but by depriving them of moisture, and the safest plan is to kill them as soon as they appear. A day may be too late. No well-regulated farm should have weeds upon it, and if they do appear make short work of them and thus save the moisture. -

LAFAYETTE'S ESCAPE.

How the Great Soldier and Philanthropist Ran Away to Sea.

One hundred and nine years ago, in the month of February, 1777, a young liver. French guardsman ran away to sea.

And a most singular running away it was. He did not wish to be a sailor, but he was so anxious to go that he bought a ship to run away in-for he was a very wealthy young man; and though he was only nineteen, he held a commission as Major-General in the armies of a land three thousand miles The King of France commanded him to remain at home; his friends and relatives tried to restrain him; and even the their freedom, the Ambassador acted quickly. At his request the rash young enthusiast was arrested by the French Government, and orders were given to seize his ship, which was awaiting him at Bordeaux. But ship and owner both slipped away, and, sailing from the port of Pasajes in Spain, the runaway, with alayar chosan companies. with eleven chosen companions, was soon on the sea, bound for America.

and beyond the reach of both friends and of April 25, 1777, he landed at the little port of Georgetown, at the mouth of the Great Pee Dee river in South Carolina; and from that day forward the career of Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de La Fayette, has held a place in the history of America, and in the interest and affection of the American people.—Eugenia M. Hodge, in St. Nicholas.

-A hawk's nest was broken up by some boys who were attending a tem-perance camp-meeting at Spring Grove, N. Y. When the old hawk discovered that her nest had been ruined, she swept down into the crowd of temperince-workers, seized a straw hat from a man's head and flew away with it .--Utica Herald.

HOME AND FARM.

-It is a mistake to put spoons in the older handles down. -When drain pipes or other places get sour or impure they may be cleansed with lime water, carbolic acid or chloride of lime. - Exchange.

-To stone raisins eas'ly pour boiling water over them and drain it off. This loosens them and them come out with ease, - The Household. -You may grow Melilot or sweet

clover for the bees to gather honey from late in the season, but not for stock as they will not eat it. It has a bitter taste. It will perpetuate itself in good land without cultivation. — Western

-Asparagus Soup: Boil one bunch of asparagus and one onion until ten-der, with one teaspoonful of salt and one of pepper. Pass through a colan-der and mix with one quart of boiling milk, a little butter and one egg. Serve immediately .- Toledo Blade.

-Public water-troughs, it is claimed, are places from which infectious dis-eases may be spread. It is better that the farmer carry a pail in the wagon. But if the trough must be used, the water should always flowing in it instead of turning it on only when wanted .-Chicago Tribune.

-Orange Jelly in the Peel: Cut inch round holes in the stem side of smooth oranges; take out the pulp with a tea-spoon, and steep the skins for two hours in cold water; drain, and scrape out the inside carefully, range them on broken ice, and fill with French jelly. When cold, cut in halves, and serve from a glass dish, garnished with green leaves. - The Caterer.

-Keeping down the weeds will not be the only gain to come from thorough hoeing. By having a layer of finely-pulverized soil at the surface evaporation of moisture will be prevented during the day, while absorption will go on through the night. After every heavy rain the soil of the garden should be gone over with hoe or rake to prevent

crusting." - Chicago Journal. -Charcoal in a porous basket and also quicklime serve important uses in the purification of air. In experimenting on this subject a scientist took three bens and placed them under bell glasses. With one he put a little lime, with another some charcoal, and with the third nothing. In a half hour the latter was dead, the second quite stupid, and the first was almost as well as ever. shows the value of charcoal in a bed room or sick room. - Exchange.

LAMENESS IN ANIMALS.

The Proper Way of Diagnosing and Treat ing This Affliction. Lameness is not of itself a disease.

but a sign of it, and it is a manifestation by one or more of the limbs, of pain, weakness, inability or impediment. It is the expression of pain or inability, the result of disease, accident or malformation in the limb or limbs by which it is manifested. It may, however, arise from disease apart from

the limbs, as in case of liver and spinal disease. It may exist for a short time independent of disease, but if it lasts, disease is sure to follow. Disease much oftener exists in a limb without lameness than lameness without disease. We may have mechanical lameness, us n cases of complete anchylosis, without pain, and the same may be said in case of dislocation of the patella.

Although pain may be said to be the

ommon cause of lameness, the animal feels the pain either when it moves the limb or presses weight upon it. Weakness may cause an inability to perform the function of progression properly.

A horse may be lame from cramp caused by excess of ton city of the muscles of of its influence, and the result is that ing "dead lame." It is possible to have the weaker plants perish because the great lameness from plugging of the arteries with a fibrinous clot. cases I find the leg deathly cold and the animal may start out to all appearances well, but after going a quarter of a mile

will pull up dead lame.

The slow trot is the best gait to diagnose lameness at. If the lameness be in the fore limb, the head and shoulder are raised off from the lame one and dropped onto the sound side. If the lameness be in the hind limb, the quarter of the same side is elevated, and that of the sound one thrown well forward and downward by a jerking motion.

A close inspection while standing still is wise in locating lameness. As a rule. when a horse walks lame he trots very lame. Some walk sound and trot very lame, as in case of splint lameness.

Lameness may be caused by a strain of a ligament, muscular tissue, tendons, fractures, diseased bones, cartilage, morbid conditions of the skin. tumors, plugging of the arteries, accidents such as pricks in shoeing, treads, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, a reflex nervous action, as in disease of the

Strains of the muscles are of little consequence, when compared with strains of the tendons and ligaments. Muscles are liable to become deranged in their functions, either by an exaltation or depression of their constructile power, and these conditions are generally exhibited in the musles of the lumbar ventral and femoral regions. Functional irregularity of muscles may arise away-a land he had never seen and the from granular degeneration of the

representatives, or agents, of the country in defense of which he desired to stronger and more active counter-irrifight would not encourage his purtants. After the acute inflammation pose. And when the young man, while dining at the house of the British Ambassador to France, openly avowed his sympathy with a downtrodden people, and his determination to help them gain their normal tone. The most serigain their normal tone. The most seri-ous cases of strain we meet with are of the flexor tendons, suspensory ligaments and the ligaments of the lower joints. Injuries of this kind are very common among horses used for fast work, both trotting and running. The treatment in such cases is often very unsatisfac-tory. The first and most important thing to do, if occurring in hot weather, is to constantly use cold applications until most of the inflammation is sub-On April 25, 1777, he landed at the of the year, I think hot water preferable to cold. One danger, however, in using hot water is its relaxing tendency. After all inflammation is subdued apply a good active blister of cantharides and good active blister of cantharides and biniodide of mercury, and the best meth-od I believe is to make an application twice a day for a few days until such time as the parts are thoroughly coun-ter-irritated. I have also found glyce-rine a much better remedy to apply to the blistered parts than lard and heavier fats and oils. After all the scabs and fats and oils. After all the scabs and insensitive skin is removed, commenc the hand-rubbing process, using glyce rino and iodine three times a day. I believe if such treatment be followed up, the actual cautery can be dispensed with in many cases. - Dr. Fair, in Ohio FarmEMPEROR WILLIAM.

How the Venerable German Monarch Spends His Days.

Emperor William does not smoke not take snuff. Neither does he wear spectacles. When reading or writing he uses an eve-glass, although he does not wish to admit that his eye-sight is growing weak. His Majesty steeps as oundly as the healthiest of youths, and never takes a rest during the course of the day. He always receives standing up in his salon, after having changed his old uniform for a more correct one. Should be receive a Prince who has conferred on him the purely honorary comnand of a regiment that bears his name. His Majesty arways wears the uniform of that particular regiment. In this respect there is never the slightest derogation from the rigid rule of etiquette. Hence His Majesty has frequently to change his uniform three or four times

within an hour or two.

The Emperor was always distinguish ed for his exquisite courtesy and gallantry. And now, although ninety years ol age, he bestows upon the Empress the most delicate attentions. He loves to go and spend an hour at the opera. which is quite near, but he never dis-poses of his time during the evenings without first consulting the Empress. Every evening they take tea together. and the Emperor is never absent wifhout first acquainting the Empress of his intention, and receving her permission. It is during dinner, which takes place at six o'clock, that his Majesty decides as to how he shall spend the evening. These dinners are of the simplest kind, never more than three courses and the repast rarely lasts more than half an hour.

When the Emperor receives permission to pass the evening in his own way, he may be seen at the opera, not in the grand reception box, which occupies all the center of the hall, but in an avant scene of the first story, where, near the actors, he can see better, and catch every word. The official box is filled with chamberlains in grand tenue, offiers in brilliant uniforms and ladies of the palace in gorgeous toilet, while the Emperor himself in his plain uniform bows and smiles to the aristocratic ladies and distinguished dames in the body of the house. When the play is over, which is generally a little after nine o'clock, his Majesty returns to the palace, he takes a cup of tea, and at ten o'clock, if more important receptions lo not retain him in the apartments of the Empress, he retires to rest like a simple workman, satisfied with his day's toil, and ready to resume it again on the following morning.—Brooklyn Mag-

-A mackerel with a collar on was a novelty caught in the black-bass trap at Gloucester, Mass. Around the fish was a rubber band such as used on preserve jars, and probably was put on there by some fisherman when the mackerel was a small tinker. The rubber band cut through the skin on the back, and if the mackerel had continued to grow the head would have been cut off by its rubber guillotine. - Boston Herald.

-A man has been sentenced in Philadelphia to six months' imprisonment for stealing two hams. If he had gone the whole hog, possibly he might have got off scot free.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.
LIVE STOCK—Cattle-Common\$1 50 62 250 Choice Butchers 3 75 62 435 HOGS—Common 4 90 63 435 Good Packers 4 50 62 4 80 SHEEP—Good to choice 3 25 64 60 SHEEP—Good to choice 3 25 65 60 GAN—Wheat—No. 2 red 67 76 No. 3 red 67 60 76 No. 3 red 75 Corn No. 2 mixed 42 65 424 Oats No. 2 mixed 42 65 424 Oats No. 2 mixed 25 65 284 Rye—No. 2 5246 53 HAY—Timothy No. 1 11 00 612 00 TOBACCO—Medium Leaf 6 7 6 8 70 PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess 11 00 611 25 Lard—Prime steam. 6 7 60 61 25
BUTTER—Choice Dairy
FLOUR—State and Western \$2 25 @ 2 8254 GRAIN—Wheat No. 2 Chicago 68 875 No. 2 red 68 854 Corn No. 2 mixed 50 66 515 Oats—mixed 55 66 515 APPORK—Mess. 11 02 0 11 875 LARD—Western steam 67 3254 CHICAGO.
FLOUR-Wisconsin winter .\$3 90 @ 4 00 GRAIN-Wheat-No. 2 red . 6 78% 65 76% Corn No. 2 . 6 42% Oats No. 2 . 6 20% Rye . 6 70% 9 PORK-Mess . 9 62% 9 05 LARD-Steam . 7 30 @ 7 32
FLOUR-Family. \$3 60 66 3 65 GRAIN-Wheat No. 2 86346 8634 Corn-Mixed 2 4945 Oats-Mixed 30 66 32 DROVISIONS. Bark-Moss 11 25 641 75

PROVISIONS-Pork-Mess.....11 25 @11 75 INDIANAPOLIS. Corn—mixed... Oats—mixed... LOUISVILLE. Corn-mixed....
Oats-mixed...
PORK-Mess...
LARD-Steam...

RED STAR
Pilis in the highest manner.
STAR
TRADE at MARK.
TRADE AT

JONES PAYS the FREIGHT BINGHAMTON. N.

FRENCH DECORATIVE ART DESIGNS

A heavy growth of hair is produced by the use of Hail's Hair Renewer. Every description of malarial disorder yields to the curative power of Ayer's Ague Cure.

RHODE ISLAND IS now two hundred and fifty years old, but is very small for her

An exchange says that "a race of hair-less Americans is probable." Please give place and date; also excursion rates.— Burlington Free Press.

ALABASTER IS SCARCELY more immaculate than the complexion beautified with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, Black or

"What did your father leave you when be died. Patt" "Faith, he left me an or-phan."—Tid-Bits.

. . . Delicate diseases of either sex. however induced, specifiy and permanently cared. Book 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

AFTER all it may turn out that the only

"All Men Are Llars," said David of oid. He was probably prompted to make the above remark after prompted to make the above remark after trying some unreliable catarrh remedy. Had he been permitted to live until the present day, and tried Dr. Sage's Remedy, he might have had a better opinion of mankind. We claim that no case of catarrh can withstand the magic effects of this wonderful medicine. One trial of it will convince you of its efficacy. By druggists; fifty cents.

Ir a lady who hesitates is lost, what must it be then, for a lady who stammers stutters!—N. Y. Telegram.

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